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Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1802.

[No. 559.]

The subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER, and having given Bond and Security as the law directs solicits a share of the public patronage; he has taken the Store belonging to Mr. Joseph Riddle, at the Corner of King and Union Streets, where he will be ready to receive GOODS for sale the beginning of next week. THO. PATTEN.
September 11.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bl's.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raffins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Mullin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 28. Vendue-Master.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Postoffice Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterfon of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30.

Cash given for rags.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received by the Brig Catherine, capt. Lawrence, from Liverpool, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening. The balance he expects by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool.

Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JAMES BACON, Bankrupt, having appointed me Assignee of his Estate and Effects, all Persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who hold any of his Property to deliver the same to me.

GEORGE YOUNG, Assignee.

N. B. Those accounts which are not settled before the first of November next, will indifferently be put in suit.

d30t

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

JUST COMMENCED,

In King Street, between Pitt and St. Asaph Streets.

The citizens and traders of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have commenced the Brush-Making Business, in its various Branches, and have now on hand, and shall keep a general Assortment of Articles in their line (which they pledge themselves to be equal to any made in America, or imported) and which they are determined to sell as low as can be bought in Baltimore or Philadelphia. We solicit such encouragement as the quality of our work, and promptitude in the execution of orders may entitle us.

FINLAY and SHAKES.

N. B. They still continue their Manufactory in Baltimore, and give the highest price for clean combed Hogs' Bristles and Horse Tails.

Sept. 28.

d3t.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Thomas's Ferry, on Friday Evening, about 5 o'clock, a large BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high, with a Saddle and Bridle, the Saddle is marked under the flap James Smock, of Frederickburgh and has plated stirrup irons, the Bridle has also a plated bit. He was seen going into the woods near Mr. Dolan's, it is therefore supposed he is not far off. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to JOHN GADSBY.

Sept. 27.

d3t

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE in which I at present reside; the situation is pleasant, and not too distant from business. The House has been put in complete repair, and the Garden highly improved is nearly half an Acre. There are on the Premises, a Stable for two Horses, a Carriage House and Meat House. Apply to

ALEX. HENDERSON,

or in his absence,

JAMES TOWERS.

Sept. 27.

d3t2w

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO. Have imported in the Brig Experiment, Captain Ede, from Liverpool, a general Assortment of

FALL GOODS.

Also, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. flat pointed Nails; crates of Queen's Ware, well assorted for country stores; stoved Salt in sacks, and a quantity of Burr stones. They daily expect their London Goods, per Brig Industry.

Sept. 27.

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A few Barrels and two Hhd's.

First quality SUGAR for Sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE,

Who wishes to employ two or three

JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

9th Mo. 27.

eotf

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

TO BE SOLD For Ready Money.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Federal Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, in a suit between the executors of Hanbury's plaintiffs, and the trustees of gen. Nelson, and others, defendants,

A tract of land in the county of Prince William, on the waters of Bull Run, containing 220 acres, now in the occupation of Mrs. Gwynn; or to much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 259 with interest thereon from October 1797, and the costs and expenses of this sale, which will take place at Gadsby's tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixth of November next.

The above tract of land was purchased by Peyton Gwynn, deceased under the said decree, and the purchase money not being wholly paid, is again to be sold for the satisfaction thereof, in conformity to said decree, and terms of original sale.

D. M. RANDOLPH

Late Marshal, v. D

Richmond, Sept. 18. 1802. (27) dd

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, will be pleased to take Notice, that I am instructed to move for judgments against them at the next Court to be held for this County; and that Notice will be sent out immediately after the tenth of next Month, against all who stand, at that time, indebted to the Society.

THOS. SWANN, Attorney

for the Mutual Ass. Socy

Sept. 27.

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Hhd's. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,
10 Bales Cotton,
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gunpowder,
50 Bags Pearl Barley,
1000lb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY

R. B. JAMESON.

September 11.

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Just Published,
BY COTIOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,
A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the
BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the

London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

Just Received

From NORFOLK, fresh

LIMES & ORANGES,
And a few excellent SMITHFIELD HAMS,
best JAR RAISINS, and CHEESE, of an excellent quality.

A. WILLIS.

Sept. 15.

d

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received, and for SALE,

1500 lb. of an excellent quality
New England Cheese,
760 Bushels of dry mellow Potatoes,
1000 bunches of Onions,
32 barrels of Apples,
Mould and dipped Candles, by the box,
A few bags of Green Coffee,
Fresh jar and box Raisins,
Do. 1st shelled Almonds,
Large and small pots Tamarinds,
English Walnuts,
Durham Mustard, in pound bottles,
Best Salad Oil, in bottles,
Men and Womens' Shoes and a general Assortment of Groceries.

He also wishes to sell,

His HOUSE in Prince Street, opposite to George Taylor, Esqrs. Groceries will be taken in payment for it, or a liberal Credit given.

—A L S O—

The Lease of a BAKE-HOUSE and STORE, in Queen-Street. Possession may be had immediately.

Sept.

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DR. MAVOR'S COLLECTION OF VOYAGES & TRAVELS.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the Sixth Volume of the above Work is now ready for delivery.

SAMUEL BISHOP.

Sept. 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

L OST on Monday Evening last, between Alexandria and the Four Mile Run, a RED LEATHER MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, tied with a black Ribbon, containing sundry Bank Notes and Papers.—Whoever returns it to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward.

Sept. 29.

d3t

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS received part of his FALL GOODS, per the brig CATHERINE, and expects the remainder by the first arrivals, all of which he will sell uncommonly low for Cash or approved Notes, at a short date, it being his intention to go to England as soon as possible.

Sept. 29.

d3w

Wanted immediately,

A WOMAN to do the house work in a small family. To one who can come well recommended, liberal Wages will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 29.

Public Sale.

On the 1st day of October next will be sold on the premises at a credit of 60 days for negotiable notes with approved indorsers or bills on London or White Haven at 120 days sight—the following valuable property.

One lot of ground bounded and lying on Union Street 54 feet 10½ inches to the north of King Street and running thence northerly with Union Street 21 feet 1½ inches to Fayette Street thence with the line of that street 70 feet.

One lot of ground lying upon Union street 126 feet to the north of King street and running thence northerly Union street 46 feet 6 inches thence eastwardly with a line parallel King street 70 feet.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Sept. 13.

Vendue Master.

TO BE SOLD.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Samuel Cooper to the Subscriber, for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Samuel Cooper to Philip G. Marsteller, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being the 4th day of October, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the the APPURTENANCES, situate in the town of Alexandria, on the north side of King street and to the westward of Patrick street, fronting on King street 24 feet, and running back 100 feet to the Alley.

THOMAS SWANN.

Sept. 18.

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Wanted to Purchase,
A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whole honestly can be vouched for. For such, a liberal price will be given.

R. B. JAMESON.

Sept. 18.

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RICHARD PHILLIPS,
Writer and Ornamental Gilder
with Burnished Gold on Glass.

Names for Doors or Windows wrote in a superior style; chairs, &c. japanned and ornamented with gold equal to any imported.

Apply at Mrs. Atkins's Print Store, Prince street.

Sept. 23.

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An ADDRESS on the subject of the "Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, late secretary of the treasury."
[CONTINUED.]

7th. The remaining part of the report is confined to criticisms upon particular transactions of the former administration; each of which I hope to place in a satisfactory light before the public.

For reasons which justify the purchase of sites for navy yards, the public are referred to a recent publication of Mr. Stoddert, the former secretary of the navy. I can add nothing to the force of his arguments, which must be considered as conclusive by all men who are not decided converts to the theory of specific appropriations: for the satisfaction of such minds, however, I take the liberty to state a fact not noticed by Mr. Stoddert:

In March, 1801, congress expressly appropriated, "for the expenses attending" (not "completing," as mentioned by Mr. Gallatin) "six seventy four gun ships, and for completing NAVY YARDS, DOCKS & WHARVES, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars." It is proved by Mr. Stoddert, that the purchase was attended "with an obvious benefit to the U. States." The whole expence has been expressly sanctioned by a subsequent, if not prior appropriation. Upon principles conceded by the committee, and upon which their system of specific appropriations rests, the whole transaction therefore stands completely justified. When will accusations against the former administration cease, if their conduct cannot be protected even by the acts of the legislature?

8th. Referring to the purchase of navy yards, the committee observe, "that, in the war department, there likewise appears to have been a transaction, equally unauthorized. In the year —, a pile of buildings was commenced under the directions of the then secretary of war, on the banks of Schuylkill, near the city of Philadelphia, which have since been carried on in a manner highly expensive. These buildings have been called a Laboratory, and, although, yet in an unfinished state, have already cost the United States 152,608 dollars and 5 cents, which sum has been paid out of the appropriations heretofore made for the quarter master department. The committee are of opinion, that this expenditure of money could not be justified at any time, but more particularly at a moment when the United States were borrowing money, at a high rate of interest, to meet objects which the legislature considered necessary, and had sanctioned by law.

There is doubtless much propriety in classing the purchase of the navy yards, & the expences of erecting these buildings, under one head, and considering them as "equally unauthorized" by law. Tho', in some particulars, the two establishments may be justified, on the distinct grounds, yet the general principle is the same, that both were necessary to the successful execution of measures, enjoined by law. It is presumed, that no valid objection can be drawn from the name of laboratory, for though it may be suitable, yet that of arsenal, or magazine, is equally proper. Before these buildings were erected, I believe there did not exist, in the United States, a single public building, accessible by water transportation, in which arms, military stores, clothing and other valuable articles of public property, could be deposited. No less a sum than twelve hundred thousand dollars, was appropriated, in 1798, for the purchase of cannon, small arms, ammunition & military stores. A considerable proportion of these supplies was expected to be drawn, and was actually drawn, from the market of Philadelphia and its vicinity. At least one central magazine, accessible by water, was necessary for receiving such supplies as were imported, and for effecting distributions to the navy and to garrisons on the sea coast. Before these buildings were erected, the public property was distributed in private buildings, in various parts of the city of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, where they could not be conveniently inspected, and where they could not be guarded by the military, without hazard of disturbing the order of the city; a great accumulation of military supplies, in the midst of a populous city, was unsafe; the powers vested in the executive department, in a season of military preparations, were known to be of the highest importance, and the nature of the discretionary authority, actually entrusted by law, to the president of the United States, seemed necessarily to imply the right to

judge of the most suitable means of preserving the public property; a power which when compared with others, was of no importance.

The committee say, that these buildings have "been carried on in a manner highly expensive, and are yet in an unfinished state." If it was intended that it should be understood, that more money has been expended than was necessary, considering the extent and solidity of the buildings, then it is certain a hasty opinion has been expressed, without acquiring due information. If the suggestion is, that the materials decorations or workmanship, were too costly, then it is answered that the buildings are brick structures, and an appeal is made to the public, on a comparison with buildings erected by the different states, or by the city of Philadelphia, or by incorporated companies, whether the design was unsuitable. It is true that the whole design has not been completed, but this idea is not communicated by the expression that this pile of buildings is yet in an unfinished state. The public understand that the expenditures hitherto made are useless; let the senses of the people of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, decide on the correctness of this impression.

The committee say, that the expence has been defrayed "out of the appropriations heretofore made, for the quartermaster department." I shall not attempt to reconcile this assertion with their first declaration, "that the appropriations for the army have been considered as constituting but one general fund." But proceed to remark, that the observation appears to imply an opinion that the fund appropriated for the quartermaster department could not lawfully be applied for erecting necessary magazines. With such men, as on reflection maintain this opinion, it will be in vain to reason respecting the measures of the former administration; as the opinion will prove, that there remains no common source from which arguments can be deduced. Unquestionably it has been considered as a primary duty of the quartermaster's department, to provide all magazines, by purchase, lease or otherwise, as should be deemed expedient: this was the established principle, during the revolutionary war, and every subsequent regulation and instruction, with which I am acquainted, has proceeded on the same idea. It cannot surely have been imagined, that specific appropriations, for distinct items of expence in the quartermaster's department were necessary; if not, the expence has been defrayed out of the proper fund, even upon the principles assumed by the committee.

There is an allusion to the loans negotiated for the public, at an interest of eight per cent for ten years, which cannot be misunderstood. These are said by the committee to have been obtained at a "high rate of interest." Mr. Gallatin has not thought it unadvisable, in an official report, to represent the interest as "exorbitant." I shall at all times be ready to explain the reasons of my conduct, when required; but to indirect imputations from any quarter, it must be sufficient to observe, that this subject has been fully considered by a committee of equal authority with the committee of investigation, the members of which with the concurrence of Mr. Nicholson, unanimously reported, that they saw "no reason to doubt that these loans were negotiated upon the best terms which could be procured, and with a laudable view to the public interest."

9th. The next subject relates to the application of money, for purposes of a confidential nature, in the war and navy departments, upon which the committee express their opinion in the following terms:

"The committee beg leave likewise to refer to an important principle formerly settled by the executive, and actually practised upon in the war department, in relation to the expenditure of public money, which they deem improper in a government like ours, where taxes cannot be imposed but by public consent; and where monies arising from those taxes cannot be disbursed but upon the authority of a law, previously passed by the representatives of the nation. By an act passed on the 9th of February, in the year 1793, the president is directed to cause the monies drawn from the treasury, for the purpose of intercourse with foreign nations, to be settled by causing the same to be accounted for specifically, in all cases wherein the expenditure thereof may in his judgment, be made public; and by making a certificate or certificates, or causing the secretary of state to make a

certificate or certificates of the amount of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify; and such certificates are to be taken as sufficient vouchers, for the sums expressed to have been expended. The policy of this law the committee do not intend to question, but it is clear, that it extends only to cases of compensation, for what are usually called "secret services," that may be rendered to the United States, in their intercourse with foreign nations. The section above recited, has been ingrafted into two laws, passed in the respective years 1798 and 1800, but in every law on the subject, it has been expressly confined to foreign intercourse; and in the act of 1800, is further limited to the contingent expences only of foreign intercourse. It has not therefore been without considerable surprise that the committee have seen the same principle applied to the expenditures of the war department.

"In the instructions given by the secretary of war to the accountant of the war department, in his letter of the 28th of December, 1797, herewith reported and marked (L.) a rule is positively laid down, that expenditures for secret services, rendered in relation to the duties of the war department, are to be admitted. And on the 20th day of December, in the year 1799, the secretary of the treasury made a report on this subject, to the president of the United States, (subjoined and marked M.) in which the principle is again recognized, as applicable to the departments of state, war and the navy. On the subsequent day the president accordingly, signed two certificates, as vouchers for monies, said to have been expended, in relation to the duties of the war department, which certificates are annexed to this report, and are marked (N. and O.) The committee entertain no doubt, as to the illegality of this measure, as it is authorized by no law whatsoever, and they had flattered themselves that the federal government required no services of any nature, which ought to be concealed from the legislature. They consider the fact coming properly under the head of expenditures, not authorized by law."

I do not possess a copy of the letter of the secretary of war, but I recollect that the accountant of the war department, declined complying with a requisition of the secretary of war, respecting an expenditure of a confidential nature;—that a representation of the case was made to the president, who required my opinion in writing. The following is a copy of my report to the president.

"The secretary of the treasury in obedience to the command of the president of the United States, has considered the letter of the Secretary of war, dated November 29, 1799, and thereupon most respectfully submits the following report:

"That by an act of congress passed on the 9th of February, 1793 it is declared, That in all cases where any sum or sums of money have been issued or shall hereafter issue from the treasury, for the purpose of intercourse or treaty with foreign nations in pursuance of any law, the president shall be and he is hereby authorized to cause the same to be duly settled with the accounting officers of the treasury in manner following, that is to say, by causing the same to be duly accounted for, SPECIFICALLY in all instances wherein the expenditure thereof may, in his judgment, BE MADE PUBLIC; or by making a certificate or certificates, or causing the secretary of state to make a certificate or certificates of the AMOUNT of such expenditures as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended.

"The foregoing express provision by law, contains, as it is believed, a safe and proper rule for controlling the expenditure of all monies disbursed for secret purposes: It is impossible to conduct the business of the departments of state, war and the navy, without sometimes incurring expences, the precise objects of which cannot be safely disclosed: It is however at the same time necessary such expenditures should be made in a manner best calculated to shield the officers of government from odium or suspicion.

"To reconcile these objects in the best manner possible, and to preserve the means of ascertaining the aggregate amount of all secret disbursements, it is respectfully submitted as the opinion of the secretary, that all such expenditures ought to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the president, and certified according to the form hereto annexed."

"All which is respectfully submitted." The following is a copy of the form referred to:

"By * * * * *
President of the United States."
"It is hereby declared, that by the representation of the secretary of the department of _____ it appears to my satisfaction, that _____ cents, have been disbursed for objects in relation to the duties of the said department, and to promote the interests of the U. States, the specification of which disbursements, at this time is deemed inexpedient. This certificate is therefore granted to serve as a voucher for the sum aforementioned, which is [here insert the words, "to be paid," or the words "to be passed to the credit of," as all the name] by the proper officer or officers of the government of the U. States."

"In witness whereof, I have signed these presents, this _____ day of _____ and caused the same to be countersigned by the secretary of the department of _____ and the seal of the said department to be hereto annexed."

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

The ship Brothers, capt. Hall, arrived at this port on Saturday in 32 days from Liverpool.

To the politeness of capt. Hall, and several commercial friends, we are indebted for a regular series of London papers from the first to the evening of the 19th of August, from which the foreign articles in this day's Mercantile Advertiser are copied.

An important change has taken place in the Constitution of the French Government. The Conservative Senate assembled for the purpose of "organizing the constitution," have delivered in a project which vests the Consulate for life in the three Consuls. We shall publish a copy of this project to-morrow. It has received the executive sanction, and is become a law of the Republic. Some interesting details relative to this event are recorded in the Paris Journals, of which the following is a brief outline:

The audience of the diplomatic corps, which was to have taken place at the palace of Government on the 3d August, being suspended, the members of the Conservative Senate were introduced, and Citizen Barthelemy, the President, addressed Bonaparte in the following terms:

"Citizen First Consul,
"The French people, as a mark of gratitude for the immense services you have rendered them, with that the First Magistracy of the state should remain fixed in your person. In thus appropriating to themselves your entire life, they only repeat the opinion of the Senate as recorded in its Senatus Consultum of the 8th May. The nation, by this solemn act of gratitude, assigns you the task of consolidating our institutions.

"A new career opens to the first consul! After prodigies of valor and military talents, he has terminated the war, and every where obtained the most honorable conditions of peace. Under his auspices Frenchmen have assumed the attitude and character of real greatness. He is the Pacifier of Nations and the Restorer of France. His name alone is a tower of strength.

"Already has an administration of less than three years almost effaced the remembrance of that epoch of anarchy and calamities which seemed to have dried up the sources of public prosperity. But there still remain evils to be remedied, and anxieties to be dissipated. The French, after having astonished the world by warlike exploits, expect from you, Citizen Consul, all the benefits of the peace you have procured them. If there yet existed any seeds of discord, the Proclamation of the perpetual Consulate of Bonaparte would cause them to disappear. Every thing is at present rallied around him. His powerful genius can maintain and preserve every thing. He lives only for the prosperity and happiness of Frenchmen. He will never impart to them but the impulse of glory & the feeling of national grandeur. What nation, in truth, is more deserving of happiness? and of what more enlightened and more sensible people could the esteem and attachment be wished for?

"The Conservative Senate will participate in all the generous intentions of Government. It will second, by every means in its power those ameliorations whose object is to prevent the return of the

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calamities which have so long afflicted us, and to extend and consolidate the blessings which you have brought back to us. It is a duty incumbent upon it thus to concur in the accomplishment of the wishes of the people who have given so striking a proof of their zeal and discernment.

"The Senatus Consultum which the Senate in a body comes to present to you, Citizen Consul, contains the expression of their particular gratitude. The organ of the sovereign will, they have thought proper, for the more complete fulfilment of the intentions of the French people, to invoke the arts to perpetuate the recollection of this memorable event."

Citizen Barthelemy then read the Senatus Consultum, and Bonaparte replied to the Senate in these terms:

"Senators, The life of a Citizen belongs to his country. The French people wish that the whole of mine should be consecrated to them. I obey their will."

"In giving me a new and permanent pledge of their confidence, they impose upon me the duty of rekindling their laws upon provident institutions."

"By my efforts, by your assistance, Citizens Senators, and that of the Authorities, by the confidence and will of this immense people, Liberty, Equality, and the Prosperity of France, will be secure from the caprices of Fortune and the uncertainty of Futurity. The best of people will be the happiest, as they most deserve to be, and their happiness will contribute to that of all Europe."

"Satisfied with having been called by the order of HIM from whom all things emanate, to rekindle upon earth Justice, Order, and Equality, I shall hear the knell of my last hour without regret—and without any inquietude as to the opinion of future generations."

"Senators receive my thanks for so solemn a proceeding. The Senate has expressed its desire for what the French people have willed, and has thus more intimately connected itself with every thing which remains to be done for the happiness of the country."

"It is extremely grateful to me to find an assurance of this in the speech of so distinguished a President."

The members of the Senate then retired.

It appeared, from the Senatus Consultum, that of 3,577,259 votes 3,568,185 were in favor of the prolongation of Bonaparte's authority.

The project of the Senatus Consultum is divided into ten sections.

By the first it is declared that each jurisdiction of a justice of peace has a cantonal assembly; and that each communal circuit and department has an electoral college.

The second regulates the cantonal assemblies which are composed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and of which the First Consul appoints the president.

The third defines the duty of the Electoral Colleges, the members of which are appointed for life, and consist of one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit, and one for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants of the department.

The fourth relates to the Consuls, who are for life the mode of succession, the form of the oath, &c.

The fifth to the duties of the Senate. The sixth to the Counsellors of State. The seventh to the Legislative Body. The eighth to the Tribunal.

The ninth to the forms of Justice and the Tribunals.

The tenth to the right of Pardon, which is vested in the First Consul.

This new project for organizing the Constitution of the French Republic, is represented in some of our London papers as being one of the most ridiculous and incongruous plans, for the government of a nation calling itself free, ever yet proposed for acceptance; the whole power of the State, in all its various branches, being actually or virtually surrendered to the will of the First Consul. There is no responsibility, no check, no counteracting power or influence. National representation appears to be considered a chimera too contemptible for notice, and Taxation is left to the direction of the First Magistrate. "In this whole mass of absurdities and gross delusions," says one of the London Editors, "there is scarcely a single article that evinces any thing like sound judgment in theory, or facility in practice; and it would not have been difficult to have taken at random, from the Pigeon holes of the Abbe Sieyes, a much

better Constitution than that which has been adopted."

The order of procession for promulgating the Senatus Consultum in Paris, will be found amongst our foreign articles.

The salaries paid to the three estates of the French Legislative Government, are—Senators per annum, and for life, 25,000 francs; Members of the Tribunal, 15,000; Members of the Legislative Body, 10,000.

The intended partition of Turkey obtains almost general belief in Europe; and in consequence, several British officers are said to be about entering into the service of the Sultan.

The French Government are preparing to avenge the insult offered to their flag by the cruisers of the Dey of Algiers. Two divisions have sailed from Brest for the purpose of chastising these petty depredators upon the commerce of the Mediterranean.

Our London Papers furnish no intelligence particularly momentous. They contain, however, an almost inexhaustible fund of novel and not altogether uninteresting articles, of which we shall from time to time avail ourselves.

NORFOLK, Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, to his friend in this place, dated September 8.

"Occupied in my profession, and in my own private concerns, I can give you little information with respect to the politics of the day. Connecticut remains quiet, but true to her character and principles—the 'steady' habits so often boasted by us, and as often ridiculed by others, still prevail; a just sense of subordination and the necessity of obedience to the laws in being so early inculcated, and so deeply impressed, prevents a noisy and clamorous opposition to such measures of the present administration, as we cannot approve—but it is a mistaken opinion, that silence with us is a proof of acquiescence, the apparent calm results from reflection, not conviction; indignation is smothered by prudence. The flagrant violation of the constitution, is neither forgotten or forgiven, the wound is deep, quackery cannot heal it, the constitutional remedy is the medium we trust, and the means which Connecticut to the extent of her ability, will in time apply. Many of our deluded citizens begin to open their eyes and look round for the promised millennium, they begin seriously to inquire what have we gotten by the change? and some are ready to swear that the whole clamor about men and measures, was nothing but a cover, to aid the scramble for office. But enough on this subject, 'patience must have her perfect work.'"

Arrived, the British sch'r Betsey and Fanny, capt. Gibson, 17 days from Antigua; sch'r Eagle, capt. Shanks, 17 days from Kingston, Jamaica.

Custom House, Entered.

Ship Atlantic, Howe, Havana; Nancy, Brown, Baltimore, sch'r Betsey & Fanny, Gibson, Antigua; Eagle, Shanks, Jamaica.

Cleared, ship Wm. Littlejohn, Hills, Galway; sloop Betsey, Roberts, Cape-Francois; Harriot, Johnson, Alexandria; Fair Kofamond, Pitts, ditto.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

BY AUTHORITY.

Ratified Copies of the CONVENTION between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, which was signed on the 8th day of January last, were delivered and exchanged by Mr. King and Lord Hawkesbury, at London, on the 15th day of July last.

(Nat. Intelligencer.)

TRANSLATED FOR THE AMERICAN.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

Head-Quarters at the Cape, 15th of

Fructidor, Year 10.

DECREE

Of the General in Chief, Captain General.

Article 1. From the first of Vendemiaire, year 11, no merchandise or produce shall be imported into this colony by foreign vessels, except that contained in the list annexed; nor shall said vessels be privileged to carry out of the island, molasses, syrups, rafia, and rums, dye woods, mahogany, and other woods used for making furniture, (except *lignum vitae*) coffee, and the other productions and merchandises imported into the colony by the French commerce.

Art. 2. Reckoning from the same date, the goods and merchandises contained in the annexed list, and which may be imported into the colony in foreign vessels, will be received on paying a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, agreeable to a tariff which the colonial prefect will make public every three months, and which will be estimated according to the value fixed by the tariff for the preceding three months, in the ports which are open in the colony.

The duties upon the productions of the colony, which are permitted by the first article to be exported in foreign vessels will be 50 per cent advance on the same duties paid by French vessels, according to the tariff annexed to the decree of the 3d of Messidor last.

These goods will furthermore be subject to a war duty as established by a decree of the 25th of Messidor, year 10. The goods and merchandises imported into the colony by the French trade may be exported in foreign vessels free of duty.

Art. 3. All merchandises and produce, not mentioned in the annexed list, of what nature soever, imported in foreign bottoms will be prohibited after the first of Vendemiaire, year 11: The captains of foreign vessels who may arrive in the open ports of the colony before that period will be permitted to dispose of their cargoes, when they shall have made entry thereof at the custom house.

Those who may arrive in the colony after the first of Vendemiaire aforesaid to the 15 of Brumaire inclusive, will be permitted to dispose of non-prohibited goods which they have on board; and such as are prohibited they shall be compelled to enter and give a true account of under the penalty of a confiscation of their vessels.

After the 15th of Brumaire, those vessels, whose cargoes are not entirely composed of non-prohibited goods and shall not be permitted to enter the ports of the colony, and those vessels which shall not be suffered to enter, or shall have made false entries, or which after having been obliged to leave said ports, and shall be detected in attempting to enter and dispose of their fraudulent cargoes, shall be confiscated, vessel and cargo.

Art. 4. Nothing contained in the present decree is to be considered as affecting the arrete of the 5th of Messidor, which exempts from all duty, until the 30th of Fructidor, year 11, bullocks and mules, imported into the ports of the Cape, the Mole of Port Republic, and Jacmel, and lumber, imported into the ports of the Cape, Port Republic, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel; and all decrees concerning commerce and relating to the custom house which are not contravened by the present, remain in full force.

Art. 5. The colonial prefect is directed to cause the present decree to be carried into execution.

List of goods and merchandises whose importation is permitted into the open ports of the colony of St. Domingo.

Beer and ale; porter and strong beer; bricks; tiles; gutter-tiles; square tiles; pit-coal; cables and cordage, tarred; ditto ditto white; whale oil; spermaceti oil; pitch; tar; rosin and brai sec; spirits of turpentine; oats; barley; indian corn indian meal; rice; biscuit, flour; salt beef; salt pork; (by which, however, we are not to understand smoked hams, sausages, tongues, &c.) firkin butter; codfish salted mackerel; pickled and smoked herrings; shad; pickled mullets; stockfish; horned cattle; horses; mules; asses; sheep; hogs; ducks; fowls; turkeys; geese; lumber;—things; plank; oars; ship-timber; prepared staves, and hoops and cod-fish-tongues.

The General in chief, Captain General, (Signed) LE CLERC.
By the capt. General, the Secretary Gen. LENOIR.

For the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

ON DEFAMATION.

"But why is it, an' please your honor," said the corporal, "that the spleen of defraction is vented so wantonly at the poor orphan girl, who has nothing but good name to recommend her?" "That is putting a detenceless garrison to the sword," replied my uncle Toby, fetching a deep sigh, "and because they have no one to stand up for them." "It strikes me," interrupted Trim, "that that's the very reason, because retaliation is out of their power." "A fenitive plant indeed!" continued my uncle, passing his hand, a the same time, roughly over the corporal's shoulder knot. "I understand you,"

said Trim, "over which the cruel breath of detamation passes with impunity; sweeping their only, dearest bulwark level with the sod, and then they are sure to be kept in the ranks as long as they live, your honor." "Then 'tis a barbarous custom," concluded my uncle, rising from his seat, and laying both hands across his breast, "it is a barbarous custom, Trim, inasmuch as good name is the richest offering—'tis all they have to depend on." "'Tis the immediate jewel of their soul," vociferated the corporal, "and he can be no Christian who would rob them of it."

T. SHANDY, jun.

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for the Benefit of the Underwriters,

1 Bale striped Duffel Blankets, marked C. P. No. 35, damaged on board the Brig Catherine, Capt. Lawrence, on her passage from Liverpool. PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Sept. 30.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, on Vowell's Wharf,

40 Hhds. brown SUGAR, On a long credit, which will be made known at the time of sale.

THOS. PATTON, Auctioneer.

Sept. 30.

SPENCER, PEARCE & CO.

On King Street, between Royal and Fairfax Streets, have received by the Brig CATHERINE, from Liverpool, a considerable Part of their

FALL GOODS,

And they have on Hand, of their Spring Importation, an excellent Assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery.

Sept. 30.

1812

To all whom it may concern.

A VERY extraordinary Notice appearing in the Alexandria Advertiser yesterday, under the signature of Lucy Wilson, for warning all Persons from purchasing from me or any other Person whomsoever, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, by the name of POOL, I deem it proper to state certain Facts relating thereto, which cannot be controverted either by her or her Agent. Negro POOL alluded to, was left to my Mother by her Sister, Mrs. Ann J. Gordon, along with the residue of her Estate, not especially mentioned in her Will, and the only Negro therein left to Lucy Wilson, is one she now possesses, of the name of Lucy. POOL has been in my Mother's quiet Possession for about twelve Years past, and is now my Property by Deed of Gift from her, dated July last. I shall now only further add, by introducing part of a Letter in my possession, from one of the Executors, whose veracity will not be called in question, of which the following is an Extract: "I recollect that in several conversations with Mrs. Gordon, while she was ill at my House, she complained of ———'s cruel treatment of POOL, and said she had determined to keep the Boy, that he should not be again in ———'s power; that she had never given John Gordon a Deed for him, but she would make Lucy Gordon amends for her taking the Boy back again, by giving her Lucy, Hannah's Daughter, and these sentiments she expressed at the time I wrote her Will. POOL was in Mrs. Gordon's possession at the time of her death, and was afterwards inventoried and hired out as part of her Property. I related these circumstances to Mr. Campbell Wilton and Mrs. Wilton."

ANDREW RAMSAY.

Sept. 30.

2456

FOR SALE,

THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the South-east corner of Carter and Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas Richards. Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereon Alfred Street, between Carter and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family. If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30.

2457

NOTICE.

INTENDING to leave this continent and embark for the Mediterranean as quick as possible, those that I may stand justly indebted to will please to call on John C. Hunter, Esq. of Fairfax County, with their respective Claims, with Vouchers thereto, so that arrangements may be made for the speedy Payment thereof, who is the only acting Trustee for me in my absence.

R. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 30.

d6t

To be RENTED,

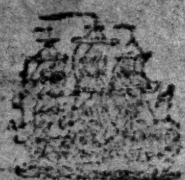
For one Year or a term of Years, and Possession given immediately,

The STOREHOUSE, LOT and KITCHEN where John Cook lately lived, being the best Stand in Town for a Retail Store. For further Particulars enquire of

BERNARD GALLAGHER.

Dumfries, Sept. 29. (30) 1812

For Boston & Salem,



The Shop
MARY & SALLY;
JACOB ORCUTT, Master.

For Freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for sale,

Beerboom Gurrals,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Nankeens,
Hyson, Hysonkin, and Souchong Teas,
Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage, West India and N. E. Rum,
A small quantity of very excellent Cheese.
September 14. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from George Coryell, to the Subscriber,
on Friday the 8th of October, at 4
o'clock, will be exposed to sale, on the
premises,

A two story Frame HOUSE,
situate on the north east corner of Duke and
Union streets, with a lease of 7 years and 5
months of the lot on which said House is
built, subject to a ground rent of 12l. per an-
num.

Also, an annual ground rent of twenty pounds.
JAMES KEITH, jun.
Sept. 16. d

William Hodgson

Has for Sale, on very reasonable Terms,
40 Bales coarse Woollens,

19 Puncheons 3d Proof Grenada Rum,
1000 Bushels Li. erp. Salt,
20 Tierces bottled London Brown Stout,
Old Port Wine in bottles,
18 Thousand rough hhd. and barrel Staves,
200 Grindstones,
Sept. 21. d

AMBROSE VASSE,

At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin, } TEAS,
Young Hyson, &
Imperial,
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Old Sherry Wine,
Port Wine,
Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen
each,
Chocolate,
Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of
Earthenware.
August 12. eo

To be Rented,

The House in which I now
live, of which I have a lease for upwards
of three years from this time; the situa-
tion is eligible and the House commodious
For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax Street, London W.C.

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder,
by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quar-
ter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant
supply of these articles from the Manufac-
tory, will be kept for sale on the lowest
terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

JOHN BYRNE,

In addition to his former Stock of
choice Wines, Spirituous Liquors and
Groceries,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

COGNAC BRANDY

AND

HOLLAND GIN,

Both of superior Quality.

Old white Wine Vinegar, Lemon and
Orange Juice, ground Ginger, Pearl Bar-
ley, Sago, Rice, Saltpetre, Mustard, fresh
Teas, Chocolate, loaf and fine brown
Sugar, Havanna Segars, Powder and Shot,
Cotton Cards, &c. which he offers for
Sale, at moderate Prices.
Sept. 23. eo2w1

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince
and Union streets,

Molasses in hhd. and barrels,

Sugar in barrels,
Coffee and Pepper, in bags,
Hysonkin and Souchong Tea,
Leiper's Snuff, in half barrels and kegs
assorted,

Raisins, in kegs and boxes,
West India and New England Rum,
Whisky and Apple Brandy,
Madeira and Malaga Wines,
Mens' Furr Hats, in boxes,
India Cotton and Ravens Duck,

Soal Leather and Tanner's Oil, and a few
pieces handsome Furniture, consisting of two
elegant Cabinets and Book Cases, one Side-
board, Ladies' Secretaries, Bureau's, Wash Stands,
Chairs, &c. &c.

N. B. He gives Cash for Flax-Seed.

Sept. 17. eo1f

The subscribers authorized by
the Will of the late George Carret, of
Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction
on the first Monday of December next, in
the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in
this County, and running from thence to
the said town; containing about five
thousand acres, most of which has been
laid off in lots, and since leased for lives
or a term of years; from the peculiarly
eligible situation of this land, and its
great fitness for the improving state of
agriculture that is taking place in this
neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be
an object worth the attention of those
who wish to vest their money in landed
property; one third of the purchase money
will be required on the day of sale, the
remaining two thirds to be paid by two
annual installments; six per cents of the
Stock of the U. States will be taken in
payment for one half of the two delayed
installments, at its current value, in the
principal commercial towns, or bonds
with good personal security and mortgages
will be required to secure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg,
and surveyor of this County, has a plat
of the land and will survey or show any
part of it to those who wish it, they pay-
ing his expenses for so doing.

LONDON CARTER, Junr.

THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, August 20. eo

BENNETT & WATTS

Have received by the CATHERINE, from

Liverpool, a Part of their

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale by the Package
Price or Retail.—The following are a
Part:

Coatings, Cloths, Kersey-
meres, Elastics, Swanstowns and Turkey-
downs; rose Blankets, Fearnights, Negro
Cottons; Devonshire Kerseys, Hat Lin-
ings, Furniture Fringes, Cord and Tassels,
Russia Sheetings and Ravens Duck, &c.
&c. &c.

They expect the remainder of their
Goods by the first Vessels from London
and Liverpool.

Sept. 28. eo1f

REMOVAL.

JAMES GALT,

Clock & Watch-Maker,

Has removed his shop from the corner of
Prince and Royal Streets to King-Street, next
door below Peter Sheron's Store, where all
orders in his line will be punctually and expedi-
tiously executed.
Sept. 28. eo3

MCARA and FRIDGE

Have just opened a WHOLESALE STORE,
in King Street, opposite SNOWDEN'S
PRINTING OFFICE, where they have a
large and general Assortment of MER-
CHANDISE, which they will sell low
for Cash or approved Notes, at 60 days;

—CONSISTING OF—

Coarse and fine cloths, coat-
ings, blankets, flannels, corduroys, thicksets,
fustians, calmancoes, checks, British muslins of
every description, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons,
pelong satins, romals, policates, thread laces
and edgings, cottons and chimizes, shawls,
fancy pocket handkerchiefs, dimities, Irish lincens,
brown Hollands, tailonets, cotton hosiery, sewing
silks, table cloths; threads, white and coloured,
by the pound or package; hats in cases assorted;
knives and forks, scissars, &c. &c. &c.
They will receive a further supply of GOODS
by the early Fall vessels.

To LET, the House in King-
Street lately occupied by Mr. McCulloch.—
Apply as above.
Sept. 17. eo2m.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes,
&c. &c.

Also,

Best Durham Mustard,
Excellent Jar Raisins,
Havannah Segars by the Box,
And a few Weavers' SLAYS of differ-
ent Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.

September 3. eo

TO RENT,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
STABLE,

Calculated to hold four horses; parti-
tioned from the stable is a convenient
CARRIAGE HOUSE; a Loft for Hay
covers the whole. For particulars apply
to the printer hereof.

Sept. 20. eo.

Judge Tucker's Blackstone.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING AN AMERICAN EDITION OF

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES

With NOTES of Reference to the CON-

STITUTION and LAWS of the

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

With an appendix to each volume, contain-
ing tracts upon such subjects as appeared
necessary to form a systematic view of the
laws of Virginia as a member of the fe-
deral union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of law in the College of William
and Mary, and one of the Judges of
the General Court, in Virginia.

THE PROPOSED EDITION WILL CONTAIN

I. An Introduction, or Preface.

II. NOTES on such parts of the Com-
mentaries as treat on subjects which relate
to correlative powers, delegated by the
constitution and laws of the federal gov-
ernment, or of the state of Virginia; show-
ing in what instances the principles of the
British constitution, the maxims of that
government, the general customs, or com-
mon law of England, acts of the British
parliament, and particular customs, or pre-
scriptions, have been adopted or confirmed;
altered or amended; or wholly changed
and repealed; by local circumstances, polit-
ical considerations, or the express provi-
sions contained in our constitution and sta-
tute law.

III. To each volume of the Commen-
taries, there will be an appendix; into
which will be introduced notes of a more
considerable length, which cannot conve-
niently be inserted in the body of the
work, and short tracts upon some subjects
arising out of our own constitution and
laws.

IV. THE appendix to the first volume
will contain, 1. A discourse on govern-
ment; 2. An inquiry into the obligation
and authority of the common law and sta-
tutes of England, in the United States re-
spectively; and whether the same be the
law of the federal government of the U-
nited States or not. 3. A view of the
written law of the commonwealth of Vir-
ginia as partaking of the constitution and
laws of the federal government, and treat-
ies made thereby; as well as of its own
particular constitution, and acts of its le-
gislature; together with such acts of the
parliament of Great Britain, as may be still
supposed to have any force or obligation
therein. 4. A view of the constitution
of the United States; its relation and
connection with the state constitutions;
a brief examination of their respective
powers; a short parallel between it and
that of Great Britain; an examination of
some of its defects; and a view of the a-
mendments thereto proposed by the several
state conventions; and of such as may
still be proper to be taken into further con-
sideration. 5. A short view of the con-
stitution of Virginia; an examination of
some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting
it; some hints with regard to an amend-
ment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the
right of confederation and the freedom of the
press, in the United States of America.
7. A view of the origin, progress, and
present state of slavery in Virginia, with
a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View
of the laws respecting glebes and churches
in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume
will contain a short abstract of the land
laws in Virginia, with a reference to such
as are not to be found in any general
code. 2. A discourse on the law of de-
scents in Virginia. 3. An engraved cop-
perplate table of descents according there-
to. 4. A table shewing the manner in
which estates in parcenary shall be divid-
ed pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the
laws respecting escheats and forfeitures,
passed during the revolutionary war, and
of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in
Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respect-
ing slaves as property. 7. A discourse
on the subject of the laws restraining ur-
sury.

VI. THE appendix to the third volume
will contain a short view of the courts of
the United States, and of the common-
wealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the
laws by which the practice therein is re-
gulated: strictures on the trial by jury

in Virginia under the existing laws, and a
plan for their amendment.

VII. THE appendix to the fourth vo-
lume will contain an abstract of the cri-
minal jurisdiction of the federal govern-
ment, and of the commonwealth of Vir-
ginia; and a short discourse on trea-
son.

VIII. THE tracts mentioned in the
fourth section—together with the Editor's
preface and the Commentator's introduc-
tion, being all attached to the first volume
of Blackstone; will in this edition, be di-
vided into two parts—the preface and in-
troductions; and the five tracts first men-
tioned in the fourth section, will be attach-
ed to the first part, and the other three
tracts mentioned in the same section, will
make the appendix to the second part.

IX. THE notes dispersed throughout the
work will amount to 14 or fifteen hun-
dred. Those which refer to the constitu-
tion and laws of the United States are ve-
ry numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a
new type on superfine paper, and in five
very large octavo volumes; and be bound
in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as
a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained
to make it prudent—and from the
time of going to press be published in one
year.

III. That the price of the whole, com-
plete and bound, shall be twenty dollars,
payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

IT is presumed, a little consideration
will make it obvious, that a work so ex-
tensive, and which will employ a large
capital, cannot be put to press until a suf-
ficient number of subscribers are obtained
to make it prudent:—The Publishers do
not recollect that any book of the same a-
mount, has been printed in the United
States, without either a part of the pur-
chase money being required in advance, or
returns made as it proceeded, by delivering
the volumes as they were printed.—In the
present case, the whole work will be finish-
ed and completely bound before any pay-
ment is made.

It is earnestly requested, that the gen-
tlemen who intend subscribing, will for-
ward their names, as soon as possible, ei-
ther by letter (post paid) to the Publishers
in Philadelphia, or through the medium of
book sellers in the neighboring towns.
The post masters will also be furnished
with a subscription paper, and it is presum-
ed they will forward any names that may
offer; as a remuneration, and to induce
gentlemen to give it a little attention,
whoever procures nine subscribers shall be
entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be ex-
plicitly understood, that the person who
receives a copy for procuring subscribers,
must be answerable for the payment of all
the gentlemen who sign his list. The
Publishers demand nothing but on deliv-
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Gin in cask

Wine in pip

Molasses in

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White and

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Raisins in k

Queens' W

A variety

THOS. P

October 1.

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On

At ten o'clock, a

Rum in ho

Whisky in b

Gin in casks

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